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Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, May 12, 1897.]

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—By order of the government in Bombay the following regulations are put in force for all places within the presidency.

All arrivals, with the exception of ferryboats, shall anchor in a specified place. Before transshipment and departure their cargo and passengers shall be inspected. If any person on board shall be found to be infected with plague, he shall be sent to the nearest lazaretto. The vessel shall not be allowed to hold communication with the land for a period of eight days, or to unload or take on cargo. The persons who convey provisions on board shall not be permitted to return to land. If no further case of plague shall develop on board, the vessel shall be admitted to free pratique at the expiration of eight days. The same restrictions shall apply to vessels on which cases of simple fever shall declare themselves, except that the period of isolation shall be only four days.

The passengers, instead of remaining on board, may be isolated at some place on the land. The cargo of a vessel on which real or suspected plague has appeared shall be held at a specified place by the receiver for a period of three days, or in case the cargo shall have been wet, until it has thoroughly dried in the sun. Bedding and rags shall not be landed from the vessel. If they should be brought ashore, they must be destroyed. Goods which are susceptible to infection shall be thoroughly disinfected. Vessels arriving from an infected port, but having no case of plague on board, shall not be allowed communication with the land if less than eight days have elapsed since their departure. In case a less time has elapsed, they shall remain at the anchorage until the full period is completed.

The government in Bombay has further constituted a committee with wide discretionary powers to take charge of the suppression of plague. For the protection of the interior, strict railway inspection has been instituted. Non-European inhabitants of Bombay are forbidden to take a journey over seas.

YELLOW FEVER.

URUGUAY.—By order of the National Board of Health all vessels arriving from Rio de Janeiro or Santos, and having no suspicious case on board, shall repair to the quarantine station, on the Island of Flores, for thorough inspection. Effects and baggage of passengers shall be disinfected before landing at Montevideo. During the time required for this process the passengers shall remain on the Island of Flores. Vessels destined for Montevideo shall undergo general disinfection. Correspondence and cargo may be landed without delay.

BARBADOS.

Quarantine against smallpox.

BARBADOS, *May 29, 1897.*

SIR: In consequence of the prevalence of smallpox at Teneriffe and Mayaguez (Puerto Rico) those places have been declared infected within

the provisions of the quarantine act of this island. Quarantine is also in force here against Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Para, and Panama. The public health of this island is unusually good.

Yours, etc.,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *May 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended May 8, 1897:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 5; 2 from yellow fever, a decrease of 8; 8 from *beriberi*, a decrease of 8; 5 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1; 50 from tuberculosis, an increase of 6; 1 from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week, and 286 from all causes, a decrease of 36.

The health of the port and town is improving; there are no epidemics.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: May 5, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York, and bark *Hannah Blanchard*, Russian, for Ship Island, Mississippi. May 7, steamship *James Brand*, British, for Hampton Roads, Virginia. May 8, bark *Adelina*, Portuguese, for Pensacola, Fla. May 10, bark *Crown Prince*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *June 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 1,015 deaths in this city during the month of May, 1897. Eighty-nine of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 49 by enteric fever, 28 by so-called pernicious fever, 10 by paludal fever, 39 by dysentery, 87 by enteritis, 5 by diphtheria, 44 by smallpox, 1 by measles, 20 by pneumonia, and 148 by tuberculosis.

During the week ended June 3 there were 254 deaths from all diseases, 37 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 110 new cases approximately; 11 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 80 new cases; 12 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 8 by dysentery, 22 by enteritis, 1 by diphtheria, 1 by measles, 9 by pneumonia, and 34 by tuberculosis.

As 34 of the deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in military hospitals and the remaining 3 were civilians in the city, it will be understood that that disease is increasing.

Only 7 of the deaths from smallpox being civilians and the remaining 4 Spanish soldiers, the slight increase in mortality from that disease is mainly attributable to its increase in military hospitals. The weather is much warmer, with prospects of rain.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

June 5: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended June 3 there were in that city 37 deaths from